(Model.)

C. BACHEM.

BRACELET.

No. 466,883. Patented Jan. 12, 1892.

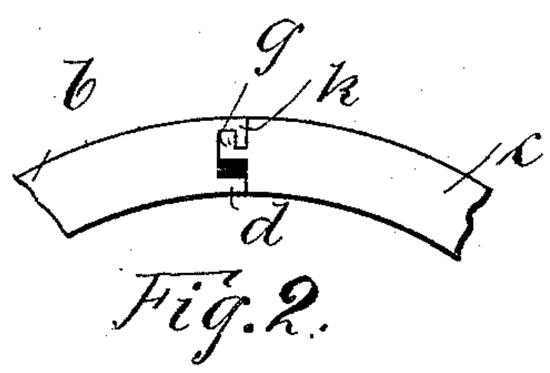


Fig. 2.

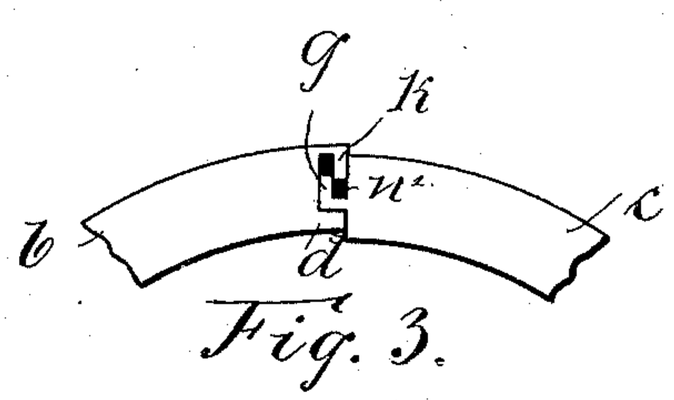


Fig. 3.

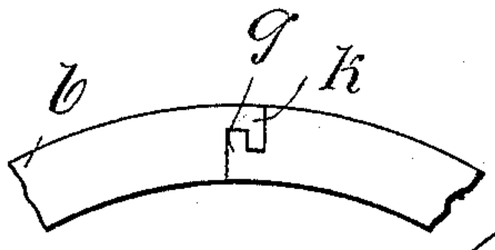
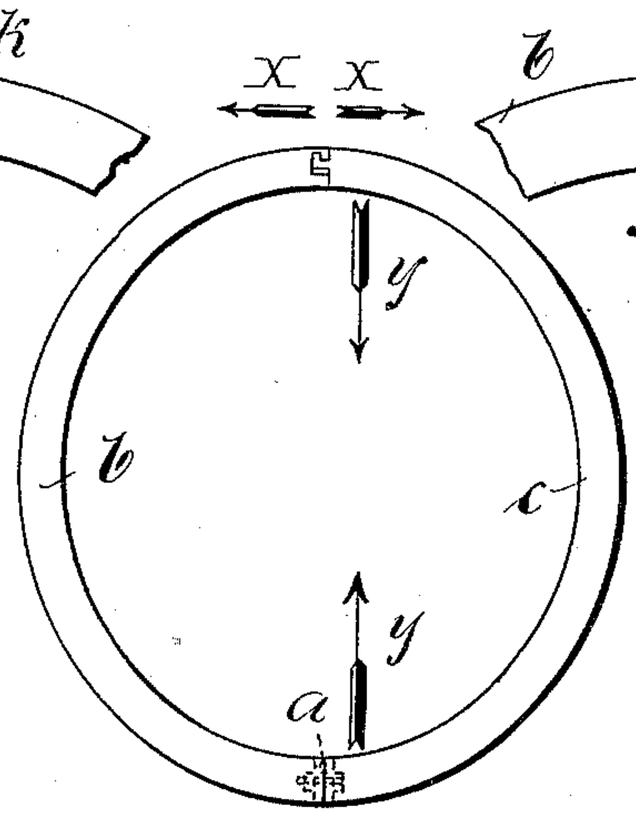


Fig. 4.



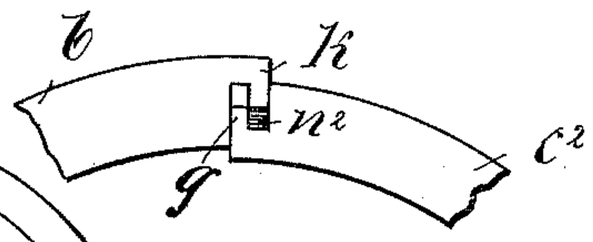


Fig. 5.

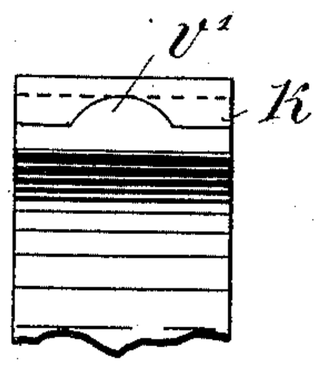


Fig. 6.

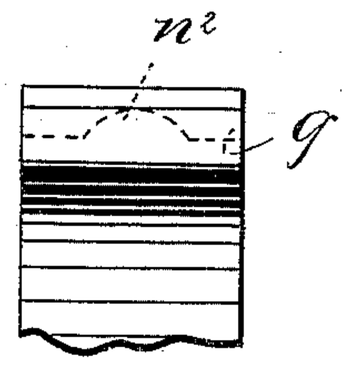


Fig. 7.

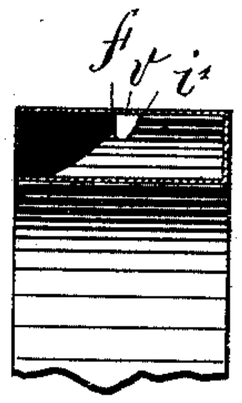


Fig. 10.

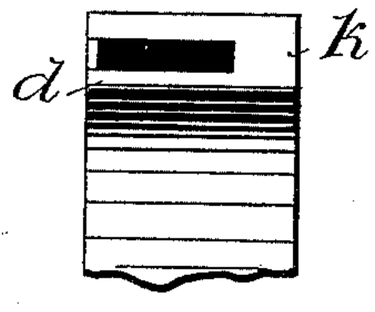


Fig. 8.

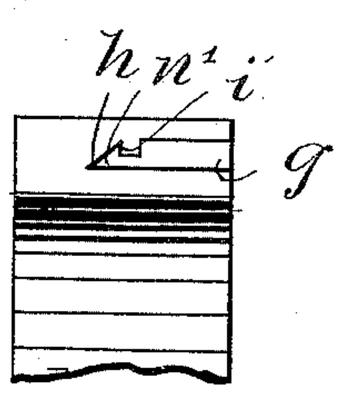


Fig. 9.

Witnesses:
R. Herrick.
E. Schultze.

Inventor:
Carl Bachem.
by: Robt Dinsler
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL BACHEM, OF PFORZHEIM, GERMANY.

BRACELET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 466,883, dated January 12, 1892.

Application filed April 1, 1891. Serial No. 387,231. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL BACHEM, a subject of the Grand Duke of Baden, residing at Pforzheim, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, have invented some new and useful Improvements in Bracelets, of which the following is a clear specification.

The object of this invention is to give unto bracelets consisting of two halves a locking device wherein the elasticity of each half, actuating in the direction of a line at right angles to the axis of the bracelet-section, causes the ends to close firmly upon each other and wherein means are provided to prevent an opening by merely pulling the ends asunder in a direction parallel to the axis of the bracelet-section in order to avoid a damaging or overexertion of the joint. The opening, rather, is to be performed by pressing the ends of one bracelet-half slightly together and then giving the braeclet a side turn.

Another object is to have this lock constructed in such a manner that no part thereof projects out, thus rendering the surface of the bracelet perfectly flush and lock itself almost invisible.

I obtain these objects by providing the ends of the bracelet-halves with plates, which, when closed, overlap each other, thus preventing the objectionable opening hinted at above, and providing nozzles and slots hereinafter more fully described.

In order to make my invention more clear, I refer to the accompanying drawings, in which similar letters denote similar parts throughout the different views, and in which—

Figure 1 is a view of the complete bracelet. Figs. 2, 3, 4, and 5 are side views of the complete lock. Figs. 6, 7, 8, and 9 are front views of the locking parts. Fig. 10 is a sectional view illustrating the same part as Fig. 8, the front plate being removed.

b and *c* are the bracelet-halves, of which *c* carries on its end a nozzle, which might have the shape of n' (shown in Fig. 9) or the shape of n^2. (Shown in Fig. 7.) The other bracelet-half has on its end a corresponding counter-nozzle *v* or a corresponding notch v'. (Shown in Figs. 6 and 10.) The ends of the bracelet are also provided with plates *g* and *k*, which overlap each other when the bracelet is shut. The nozzle may either lie in the same plane as the plate *g*, as is the case in Figs. 2, 3, and 9, or it may lie behind this same plate, as is the case in Figs. 4, 5, and 7. In the first case the corresponding counter nozzle or notch must lie behind the plate *k*, and in the latter case the counter-nozzle must either lie in the same plane as this plate *k* or the plate *k* must itself be provided with the requisite notch, as in Figs. 5 and 6. The opening is done by holding the semicircular part *c* between the fingers and pressing the ends a little nearer together, as indicated by the arrows *y y*, thus releasing the nozzle n' or n^2, and then the opening is completed by turning one of the halves of the bracelet upon the other. This disengaging of the lock by turning one of the halves of the bracelet upon the other may be done to either side in the device illustrated in Figs. 4, 5, 6, and 7; but in that illustrated in Figs. 2, 3, 8, 9, and 10 a turning is applicable only to one side, which will be best understood by comparing the two corresponding Figs. 8 and 9. To prevent an unskillful opening in this respect, that the two ends might be pulled asunder, as is indicated by the arrows *x x*, and thus injure the joint *a*, the bracelet-half *b* is provided with a stopper *d*, Figs. 2, 3, and 8. Thereby the pressing together of *c* is limited, and the plate *g*, when knocking against *d*, will still overlap the plate *k*, and therefore these plates *g* and *k* will not be able to pass each other in the direction of the arrows *x x*.

The handling of the bracelet is already detailed in the above description. When the same is to be closed, the plate *g* enters the space left between the plate *k* and the bracelet end to which it appertains. The bracelet-half *c* may or may not be pressed together while shutting the bracelet. If not, the slanting edge *h* of the nozzle n' will force its way against the counter-nozzle and then the nozzles snap behind and hold each other by their back edges *i* and i'. It will be best, however, while shutting and opening the bracelet to disengage the nozzles to press the ends of *c* together, since in this case the pin of the joint *a* will undergo no strain whatsoever, although it may be said that the strain imparted to the rivet by not observing this precaution will be a shearing strain, and therefore will not do much harm, yet the superiority of the lock-

ing device heretofore described in comparison to similar devices mainly consists in avoiding the possibility of imparting unto the joint-rivet a breaking strain.

Having thus fully described the nature of this invention, what I desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is—

1. In a bracelet, a locking device consisting of nozzles firmly attached to the ends of the bracelet-halves and adapted to snap behind each other by turning one of the halves of the bracelet upon the other and being kept closed by the elasticity of the bracelet-halves, as described.

2. A bracelet-locking device consisting of nozzles firmly attached to the ends of the bracelet-halves and adapted to snap behind each other by turning one of the halves of the bracelet upon the other and being kept closed by the elasticity of the bracelet-halves, in combination with the plates *g* and *k*, as and for the purpose set forth.

3. A bracelet-locking device consisting of nozzles firmly attached to the ends of the bracelet-halves and adapted to snap behind each other by turning one of the halves of the bracelet upon the other, in combination with the plates *g* and *k* and the stopper *d*, as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CARL BACHEM.

Witnesses:
EMIL KOLLMAN,
FR. WOHLPRETT.